

# The Salt Lake Tribune.

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WEATHER TODAY—Fair and continued cold.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1904.

FIVE CENTS.

## SECRET POLICE IN SEOUL ARMING AND RIOTING IS IMMINENT WILL BLOCKADE PORTS

### Japan Directs Admiralty to Bar Foreign Warships From Certain Harbors—Russia Will Make Concessions to Japan.

London, Jan. 21.—Cabling from Tokyo, the correspondent of the Standard says the Japanese Council has approved an ordinance empowering the commander of admiralty stations to prohibit foreign warships, by force, if necessary, from entering certain ports in case of emergency.

Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares the Privy Council, meeting today, discussed a proposition to issue an order, in the event of a state of siege in certain places outside of Japan and a dispatch to the Pail Mall Gazette.

Berlin declares that the correspondent is in a position to announce that it has been decided at St. Petersburg that Japan's wishes are met in such a way as to secure the maintenance of peace. The correspondent adds that the only question is whether Russia "shall declare her determination to Japan alone or to all the powers interested in the solution of the far east question."

St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that the Russian Viceroy, M. Gorev, now incline toward efforts for amicable settlement, on the ground that the war would check the natural development of the Russian Empire, and that the key to the problem is the army, and not the navy, and that no artificial barriers prevent Russia from playing its hand.

Times's correspondent at Tokyo says that the Privy Council has decided to postpone the discussion of the question of field postal service.

Correspondent of the Times states at Vladivostok, under date of Jan. 19th, cables as follows: "No Russian movements are being made toward the south, and the prospect for peace are improving. I am glad that work has been suspended on the new railway through Mongolia to Kalgan."

### APPEAL TO POWERS.

London, Jan. 20.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Reuters Telegram cables that the Privy Council today and received a lengthy and important report from Foreign Minister Aoki on the negotiations with Russia. No statement of the proceedings will be given out.

Newspapers published a report that the Russian government had decided to appeal to the powers to avert this crisis. It is regarded here as proof of Russia's readiness to make satisfactory concessions.

### RUSSIA'S ADVISOR.

London, Jan. 20.—There is strong reason to believe that exchanges of communications are now going on between Russia and Japan concerning the proposed Russo-Japanese note. Long conferences between Foreign Minister Aoki and M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, are being held almost daily.

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### UNCLE SAM A FACTOR.

London, Jan. 20.—The Times this evening publishes a leading article on the importance of the role of the United States in the Japanese-Russian war. It reflects the growing sentiment, which, to some extent, is shared in Governmental quarters, that the United States cannot be disregarded in the approach of the United States upon the Japanese.

attributed to the ratification of the commercial treaty between China and the United States, and declares that this may be "according to the view taken at Washington and at St. Petersburg, either the final point of departure for new complications or the happy conclusion of misunderstandings."

The paper adds: "It depends much upon the wisdom and pacific spirit of President Roosevelt in exerting upon the crisis his influence at Tokyo, as it is hoped Great Britain has done already and as it is believed France is not neglecting to do at St. Petersburg."

### NO AID FROM FRANCE.

Russia Notified That She Need Look for No Armed Assistance.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The German Government has become privy to the fact that France declines to give Russia any assurances of armed help should war break out between the far Eastern differences, even should Great Britain aid Japan. It is understood here that Russia asked France to define her position in the contingency of Great Britain attacking on Russia, and that the French Government replied that France must remain militarily neutral, as the Russo-French alliance was quite separate on the question now pending. This resolution of France, it is believed here, deeply affects not only the situation between Russia and Japan, but the Franco-Russian alliance.

### STILL APART.

Russia's Answer to Japan's Note Not Yet Ready.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The first exchange of views between the Foreign office, Viceroy Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, on the Japanese reply, has not resulted in a definite decision. Consequently, Russia's answer probably will be delayed a little longer than anticipated.

### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—Senate and House have a busy day over the Panama canal and pure food measure. The annexation of Panama is to be argued in Senate. A report that Santo Domingo will ask United States to establish a protectorate. Stage people in Chicago caught in a blazing hotel and 200 members have close call. Scale committee of the Mine Workers' congress will recommend 10 per cent increase. Senator Kearns at work for Indian war veterans. At Johnston a steam pipe burst, killing twelve and injuring twenty-five persons. The tube works of the United States Steel company at Shelby, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000,000.

FOREIGN—Russia is said to have a new plan to avert war and will appeal to the powers. France acting as Russia's adviser. Morales's army marching on Santiago, San Domingo, and desperate battle looked for.

MOUNTAIN AND COAST—Idaho Supreme court holds that county is not responsible for prisoners' meals. Dramatic suicide of George Stewart at Madrid, Idaho. Chemistry class of California university will experiment on a negro with radium, trying to turn him white. The Adams county, Colo., jail burned to the ground with a loss of \$50,000. Futility appeal from Colorado mine strikers to United States court, decision being that they must stay in bull-pen.

STATE—Marriage epidemic at Logan. Great irrigation meeting at Bingham Junction ruled by harmony and a committee chosen to organize water-users' association. Trial and grand jurors drawn in Carbon county. Coalfields strike presidency announced long list of appointments. Boy thieves are arraigned in Park City on charge of thievery. Sugar factory planned for Spanish Fork by Utah Sugar company.

CITY—Physicians will fight the appointment of an anti-vaccinationist to the office of Health Commissioner. Man suspected of being a hold-up is knocked down and run in. Enjoyable reunion of Nephties. John Q. Cannon tells of conditions in Carbon county. Extremely cold weather predicted. Mailbox school teachers pass through Salt Lake on their way to St. Louis. Assassins have a banquet and elect grand officers. Salt Lake will locate in St. Louis to push an invention. Mike Martin arrested for making threats against his father and brother. Plans completed for an electric line from Salt Lake to Ogden. Prohibitionists decide to incorporate for another hundred years. Retail grocers hold a fine banquet. Farmers of Salt Lake county agree to the Government plan of converting Utah lake into a Government reservoir and take first steps to organize a water-users' association. Arthur Brown tries to modify the records of the City Health department. Lincoln school graduates give a fine programme. Scheme started to erect a sugar factory at Spanish Fork. Man in Scotland thinks he is a brother of the murdered James R. May. Real estate transfer, \$600. Bank clearings, \$45,431. Yesterday's stock sales, 30,000 shares for \$254,000. One and a half million during the day, \$40,000.

### MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED.

American Maltng Company Asks Leave to File Answer and Defend Suit of Stockholders.

New York, Jan. 20.—Desiring, it is said, to prosecute claims against its former board of directors to recover \$1,655,000, dividends alleged to have been illegally paid out of its stock instead of from profits, and \$650,000 damages caused by the alleged fraudulent and negligent management of the property, the American Maltng company today asked leave to file an amended answer to an action in which it is named as defendant, together with Charles M. Warner, one of its former directors, by Archibald M. Hutchinson and Victor K. McElbeny, Jr., in behalf of themselves and other stockholders similarly situated. The plaintiffs are seeking to recover by this and similar suits from Warner and other directors the \$1,655,000 in dividends and \$650,000 alleged damages.

The American Maltng company was organized as a New Jersey corporation with a capital of \$30,000,000. After paying for the various plants acquired, a sum of \$2,000,000 was left in the treasury to conduct the business. Five dividends of 15 per cent each were paid, the stock of the company going to a high figure. The plaintiffs allege that the payment of these dividends rendered the company practically insolvent, so that the directors had to borrow \$4,000,000 on a bond issue for which they had to pay 10 per cent; \$250,000 is alleged to have been wasted out of the \$4,000,000, while the \$400,000 paid for underwriting the bond issue is also characterized as waste.

### BY FLAME AND WATER

Bursting Steam Pipe Deals Death to Many.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 21.—An immense steam pipe directly over the engine in the boiler room of No. 2 mill of the Cambria Steel company exploded about 1:20 this morning, bringing down the whole section of roof running from the puddling mill to the finishing shed of the mill.

The woodwork at once took fire from the furnace and at this time is burning furiously. It is known that at least two or three men are under the debris and it is not believed that these can be rescued in time to save their lives.

About fifteen men have been taken out and have been either sent to the hospital or are lying on improvised cots in offices nearby. It is impossible at present to learn the extent of their injuries but it is known that several are in a critical condition.

Added to the fire and explosion disaster a large water pipe burst and is flooding the ground about the scene of the accident. One man caught in the debris is in plain sight but cannot be rescued owing to the intense heat. It is probable that not one of the men pinned in can escape death either by drowning or fire.

At 3:49 a. m. the number of dead is estimated at from twelve to fourteen men. The injured will number twenty-five or more, many of whom are terribly scalded and cannot live. Two bodies have been recovered.

### OLD LAW INADEQUATE.

In the summer of 1902 a law was passed which at the time was thought to cover all classes of cases which contemplated the pensioning of Indian war veterans, but this law was not adequate. It required as an evidence of

(Continued on Page 2.)

### ARMING DESPERADOES.

Secret Police in Seoul Likely to Start a Riot.

Seoul, Jan. 21.—The Emperor of Korea has ordered that 700 revolvers and clubs be distributed to the "peddlers" who are nominally secret police and a dangerous element. Many Koreans are leaving Seoul and rioting is imminent.

## TROLLEY RIDE SALT LAKE TO OGDEN

### Salt Lake & Ogden Will Be Extended from Farmington to Ogden and in Eighteen Months Hourly Trips Will Be Made Between the Two Cities at \$1 Per Ride.

A contract was signed yesterday which means the extension of the Salt Lake & Ogden railroad from Farmington to Ogden within eighteen months. Its equipment for electrical traction and the inauguration of an hourly passenger service at a cost not to exceed \$1 per trip. A power plant to cost not less than \$125,000 will be erected either at Farmington or Coalville, and not less than \$100,000 will be invested in passenger coaches of the most modern pattern.

J. J. Burns, manager and principal owner of the Chicago & South Shore electric line, and Simon Bamberger, owner of the Salt Lake & Ogden, are the parties to the contract. By its terms the capital stock of the Salt Lake & Ogden will be increased from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, and \$1,000,000 of bonds will be issued and sold. Burns and Bamberger will pool their holdings and jointly retain the control.

The work of construction is to be commenced within forty days, the line is to be extended from Farmington to Coalville by April, and the entire line is to be finished and equipped as far as Ogden in eighteen months from the date of the contract. It is to be laid with sixty-pound steel rails, and the portion now operated by steam will be wired for electricity.

### STEEL BRIDGES PLANNED.

Steel bridges will be erected over the Union Pacific tracks and the Weber

### MEN WHO FOUGHT

IN INDIAN WARS FOR UTAH

Senator Kearns Demands They Be Pensioned.

### MATTER BEFORE SENATE

Bill Introduced and Referred to Committee.

It Provides That Proof of Service May Be Made by Affidavit, Corroborated by Witnesses.

(TRIBUNE SPECIAL.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—There is a class of men and women in Utah whom Senator Kearns is doing his utmost to assist. This class includes survivors and widows of soldiers who fought in various Indian wars of Utah in the Territorial militia. They have never received Federal assistance, although Senator Kearns believes they are entitled to pensions equal with anyone upon the rolls of the Pension office.

Evidence is not wanting that the subjugation of Utah and its re-establishment from Indians was due, in no small measure, to these very pioneers. The records of the War department show unmistakable evidence that application was made by these people for Government aid in putting down Indian outbreaks, and there is volume of evidence to show that the United States declined that material aid which was necessary to combat the onslaught of the savages. There are excuses that the Government troops were too far from the seat of hostilities, and throughout the record there is a well-defined disposition on the part of the military authorities to let Utah fight for her own salvation.

### SHAKE-UP IN ARMY.

Retirement of Lieutenant-General Young Will Result in Many Important Changes.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Many important changes will occur in the army during the next few days, resulting from the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Young and the promotion of Maj.-Gen. Chaffee to be a Lieutenant-General.

Maj.-Gen. William A. Kobbie and Brig.-Gen. Alfred Mordecai were retired today, and Maj.-Gen. Joseph P. Sanger and Alfred E. Bates and Brig.-Gen. Harry L. Haskell, F. H. Hathaway and Frank M. Cox will follow them on Friday. Brig.-Gen. Francis S. Dodge will become paymaster-general Saturday. Maj.-Gen. Wallace F. Randolph will retire and Gen. George L. Gillespie becomes a permanent Major-General and assistant chief of the general staff, while Brig.-Gen. Alexander MacKenzie will become chief of engineers. Brig.-Gen. John P. Story will succeed Gen. Randolph as chief of artillery. Col. A. C. Taylor, Artillery corps; John G. Butler, Ordnance department; Jacob Kline, Twenty-first infantry; William E. Dougherty, Eighth infantry; Charles J. Allen, Corps of engineers, and Theodore E. True, deputy quartermaster-general, will be made Brigadier-Generals and retired at once.

Col. William S. McCaskey, who has been confirmed as a permanent Brigadier-General, will be relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered to command one of the vacant military reservations, probably the Department of Dakota. The confirmation of Col. Albert Mills as a permanent Brigadier-General probably will not change his present duty as superintendent of the Military academy.

### STEEL PLANT BURNED

Three Million Dollar Fire in Ohio Town.

Shelby, O., Jan. 20.—The United States Steel corporation sustained a \$3,000,000 loss by fire tonight at the plant of the Shelby Steel Tube company. The fire started in one of the smaller rooms from a defective electric wire and spread to the larger stock rooms, completely destroying them.

The product of the entire plant for the past six months was destroyed within an hour, consisting of 800,000 tons, making in all 25,000,000 feet of finished product, valued at \$3,000,000.

The fire broke out at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock the immense buildings fell with a crash that could be heard for miles from the city. Battered and twisted, the finished product lies in a heap, almost a total loss. Tube works officials state that a portion can be salvaged, but it will require the entire capacity of the plant and will delay the mills on other orders.

The stock consisted mostly of locomotive boiler flues and other Government work of various kinds. The fire was confined to the stock buildings, which were built at an expense of \$500,000.

The tubing manufactured by the Shelby plant was used extensively by the Government for boiler flues in United States war vessels. The United States Government has been the best customer of the local plant.

### NEW POWER PLANT.

The location of the power plant has not yet been definitely selected. If satisfactory contracts can be made for the delivery of coal it will be built at Lacon; if not, the plant will be put up at Coalville, where Senator Bamberger has an option on a coal mine, and the power carried over the mountains by heavy transmission wires.

MAKES BUTTERMILK SOAP.

Mr. Burns, who is associated with Senator Bamberger in the enterprise, is the manufacturer of the much-advertised Buttermilk soap. He has had wide experience in building and equipping electric railroads, and is personally familiar with most of the details of the business. He built and sold the line between La Porte and Michigan City, Ind., and has successfully operated the Chicago & South Shore. His attention was called to the possibilities of the Salt Lake-Ogden enterprise four years ago by Maj. H. P. Myton, through whom he became acquainted with Senator Bamberger.

MR. BAMBERGER'S RECORD.

Mr. Bamberger is an old hand at the

(Continued on page 2.)

### REVEALS THE VALLEY

Utah Lake to Be Made a Great Government Reservoir Through Efforts of Uncle Sam and the Farmers.

Five hundred water-users, including representatives of every one of the five irrigating canal companies in the Salt Lake valley, at an enthusiastic meeting held at Bingham Junction yesterday, decided, without a dissenting voice, that the Government's proposition to improve Utah lake should be accepted. To this end a committee of seven was selected to formulate plans by which the varied interests involved may be segregated into a harmonious whole, with an accredited head whose duty it shall be to deal directly with the Government on behalf of all the people. The committee chosen is as follows:

At Large—State Engineer A. P. Doremus and Col. Edwin F. Holmes, president of the Commercial club.

East Jordan Canal Company—W. B. Ennis.

Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company—Thomas P. Page.

South Jordan Canal Company—Angus M. Cannon.

North Jordan Irrigation Company—John C. Mackey.

The committee-man to represent the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal company will be named by the City Council of Salt Lake.

The committee was instructed to call a general meeting of the stockholders of all the canal companies and others interested as soon as it is ready to make a report.

### ALL OBJECTIONS KILLED.

The meeting was undoubtedly the liveliest and marked by the greatest unanimity of action and feeling of any that has ever been held in the cause of irrigation in Salt Lake county. A few there were who went to the meeting laboring under the impression that they were unalterably opposed to the Government's proposed scheme of improving Utah lake, but before the close they were among the most enthusiastic supporters of the project. They had simply been misinformed as to what the Government proposed to do. Explanations of the project made by representatives of the Government cleared up all misunderstandings and presented the matter in such a light that no one could fail to see that the best interests of every citizen of Salt Lake county must be subserved by carrying the project to a successful conclusion.

### NEWELL HELPED GREATLY.

The feature of the meeting was as a matter of course, the presence there of F. H. Newell, chief engineer of the Government reclamation service. Mr. Newell not only made plain the practical features of the improvement scheme, but he also presented so clearly the relations in which the Government and the people stand to each other in the matter that confidence was inspired and no one could misunderstand.

OPENED BY CANNON.

The meeting, which was held in the East Jordan assembly hall, was called to order shortly after 10 a. m. by Angus M. Cannon, who introduced State Engineer Doremus to state the object of the gathering. Mr. Doremus briefly reviewed the work of the State Aid Land Reclamation Fund commission, of which he is president, in bringing the Utah lake project to the attention of the Government, and told of the preliminary work accomplished during the year by the engineering corps under the direction of Prof. Newell. Mr. Doremus then introduced Prof. Newell, who said:

### PROF. NEWELL'S TALK.

It is a pleasure to meet you men here, face to face, to talk over this project which the Government proposes to undertake for your benefit. We want to hear from you on the subject right on the ground. You are the men who will have to do the work—we only make possible the engineering features. On the 15th of June, 1902, the President signed a bill setting aside the proceeds from the sale of public lands for use in making irrigation improvements for the benefit of the arid lands of the West. There are now sixteen to seventeen millions of dollars in that fund which can be used by the Secretary of the Interior under certain conditions. The money must be given in ten annual installments and security must be given to the Secretary to assure him that the payments will be made in compliance with the rules and regulations there are a number of things which might be done in Utah under this act, but the most important is the improvement of Utah lake. I may say that I feel a personal interest in this project, because I have given it so much attention during the past several years. I consider it one of the greatest opportunities in the West for achieving valuable results.

MUCH HARD WORK.

But, as I have said, there is going to be a great deal of hard work required to carry it through, and the hardest of the work must be done by you. You must get together in a hard-headed, business way, settle whatever differences there may be among you and be prepared to deal with the Government as one man. The Government invests the money, on reasonable security, without interest or profit, asking only that the lands be reclaimed and made into small farms. The plant after completion must be maintained at your own expense.

WHERE THE WATER GOES.

Utah lake is a broad, shallow depression in the earth, which receives a great deal of water from the mountains. But it must be compared to a frying pan placed on a hot stove. The greater portion of the water which it receives evaporates—goes into the air and is blown to the other side of the mountains. The great problem is to reduce the area of the lake and save a large proportion of the water which goes into the air. The acres obtained by re-

(Continued on page 2.)

### LOWER JORDAN RIVER.

Several different plans for the improvement of Utah lake have been suggested and investigated and the one which promises the best results in point of economy and otherwise is that involving a direct cut lowering the Jordan river into the lake and using the water directly instead of by pumping, except for the upper canals, it being possible by this plan to extend the lower canals to the bringing in of much additional land and supplying them by gravity.

### FARMERS MUST GET TOGETHER.

The obstacles to be overcome in accomplishing this are not physical; they are legal. There are certain existing rights to be considered. These rights are of avail when the lake is up, but when it goes down they are of little comparative value. It is for this reason that you are asked to get together and make it possible to cut down the Jordan and take out the water that is now lost by evaporation. If you can get together and decide on a way to do it, present us the proposition.

### SALT RIVER PLAN.

The manner in which Government improvements are being made in the Salt River valley is a good example of how the thing may be done. That valley was in very bad shape. The orchards were dying and the crops failed for want of water. We showed the people that it was possible to build a reservoir if they would get together. After a great deal of talk and hard work they succeeded in getting together. They formed a water-users' association, with one man at the head with whom the Government could deal. Security was given on the land for the reimbursement of the Government; arrangements for a fair division of the water were made and the whole affair was carried through on business principles.

### UNCLE SAM WAS SHOWN.

The Salt Lake valley has a number of established companies, with water rights, doing business in a certain way. It may not be possible for them to get together on this proposition, but I believe it can be done. The Government says: "Here is the money, the ability and the facilities to do the work; show us that you are competent to handle it and make the investment a sound one and the work will be done. Then, from that time on, the Government wants in the work is the profit and interest which will come indirectly from the larger reclamation of the land, from which more homes and prosperous communities.

### ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

At the close of Mr. Newell's address Prof. Swendsen, who has had the Government's preliminary work at Utah lake in direct charge, was called upon to present the facts showing the amount of water which flows into the lake, the amount used and the amount of evaporation. These figures amply bore out Mr. Newell's reference to their astounding character, which was enhanced by the information that the calculations from which they were obtained were made during the last three years, which have been extremely dry. These figures showed the following facts:

Annual inflow to the lake from all sources, 431,000 acre feet.

Amount of water pumped out and used annually, 33,000 acre feet.

Average evaporation annually, 288,000 feet.

### WHAT IS GUARANTEED.

Among other things which were made plain by Prof. Newell in replying to numerous questions which were asked him, was the fact that the Government of water which flows into the lake, the amount used and the amount of evaporation. These figures amply bore out Mr. Newell's reference to their astounding character, which was enhanced by the information that the calculations from which they were obtained were made during the last three years, which have been extremely dry. These figures showed the following facts:

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### MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION.

"This is a matter for investigation," said Mr. Newell. "You know what the streams have done and are doing. We are figuring on what they have done in years of drought. We can't guarantee what they will do in the future. You who have lived here all these years and know the conditions must decide whether you want to take the chance. It is to our interest to see that the project is a success, that the money invested may be returned to the treasury to develop other communities in this and other States. The Government can't guarantee that it will rain again for ten years."

### A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW.

H. C. Peterson took a philosophical view of the situation which effectually cleared the atmosphere in regard to the Government's guarantee. Said he: "If Providence is against us, we lose our lake. If we can't get water the land will be no good, anyway, and we might as well lose it as to have it."

### BELIEVES IN UNCLE SAM.

John Larson delivered a short address something after the style of those heard in the old-fashioned "experience" meetings. Mr. Larson said: "For thirty-three years I have been attending water meetings, and this is the first one I ever attended where Uncle Sam's boys were with us. Uncle Sam is a mighty big man. What he undertakes is a good thing for Utah, as well as the Nation. No one in Salt Lake county should think that a million spent here would injure anyone. I am willing to do anything that Uncle Sam says. If he wants a mortgage on my life he can have it. Some questions have been asked here that will

(Continued on page 2.)